# THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

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## ORIGINAL.

### HORTICULTURE.

The following letter from JESSE BUEL, Esq. of Albany, to the President of the Monroe Horticultural Society, was received in answer to one, announcing his election as honorary member of that Society; with a copy of which we have been politely furnished for publication.

To the President of the Monroe Horticultural Society:

SIR—In return for the flattering compliment conferred upon me by the Monroe Horticultural Society, I beg leave to offer to the consideration of its members a few remarks upon some of the modern improvements in horticulture, in the hope, that although the amateur may find in them nothing new or valuable, yet that they may afford some interest to the noviciate in the delightful business which you have associated to promote.

The production of new and valuable varieties of fruit, by artificial means, may be classed among the great horticultural improvements of the day. The analogy between animals and vegetables, in perpetuating their species, by sexual organs, has been long known. Defects and diseases, as well as habit, are often hereditary in both, and the opinion seems to have become pretty general, that the variety in the vegetable, and the breed in the animal, if kept long distinct and unmixed, will gradually deteriorate and finally run out. Mr. Jefferson was of opinion, that the royal blood of Europe had degenerated into imbecility, by exclusive intermarriage among its members. Mr. Knight, the enlightened president of the Horticultural Society of London, and other eminent pomologists, embraced the opinion, that vegetables have the same tendency to degenerate, without the admixture, in the process of fecundation, of different species and varieties. The disappearance of old varieties of the apple, and the diseased state, and increasing barrenness of other varieties, yet under cultivation, seemed to confirm this opinion, while the potatoe, and other productions of the farm and garden, offer to our observation a farther proof of its correctness. So strongly did Mr. Knight become fixed in this opinion, by a series of experiments, conducted for years, with great care, that he seriously advises orchardists, never to plant an inoculated or grafted apple tree, unless the parent tree is known to exist in a healthy state.

During the last five and thirty years, many distinguished horticulturists of Europe have devoted particular attention to this branch of physiology; and they have been successful, not only in making up for the extinct varieties, but in greatly multiplying the number and varieties of our fine table fruits. Two methods have been pursued, and both successfully.—The one by crossing (to use a breeder's term) two distinct and approved varieties. The other may be called the Bakewell plan, of breeding exclusively from the best individuals. T. A. Knight took the lead in the first; and Dr. Van Mons, of the university of Louvain, was the pioneer in the latter.

Mr. Knight began his experiments near the close of the last century, upon the garden pea. He found to his great delight, that the progeny partook of the character of the two parents, & that it was more vigorous & prolific, on being planted, than either of them. He next extended his experiments to the strawberry & the apple, and subsequently to the cherry, peach, and other fruits. Knight's peas are well known & sought for by our gardeners, as being abundant bearers, and excellent for the table. The Downton strawberry, which has grown in my garden to the size of four inches and three quarters in circumference, is the cross of two American varieties. His Black Eagle, Elton, and Waterloo cherries, are already in high estimation. His Downton pippin equals one of its parents, the old golden pippin, which was long the pride and boast of an Englishman's table; his red and yellow Ingestrie fall but little below it in the scale of choice dessert fruit; while his Foxley, Siberian Harvey, yellow Siberian, Grange and Downton, exceed in the specific gravity of their must, or fresh expressed juice (the best test of a good cider apple) the celebrated Stire. These fruits are all growing in my grounds, and exhibit a healthiness and vigor, unusual in old varieties.

The process of Mr. Knight consists in destroying the male organs (stamens) of so many flowers as he designs for experiment, before the blossoms open;—in fecundating or impregnating the female organs, (pistils) when the flowers are fully expanded, with the pollen of the variety selected for the cross;—and in carefully excluding insects, which might introduce the pollen of other varieties to the denuded pistils, and thus defeat the object of the experiment.

In making his experiments with the apple, Mr. Knight, in several instances, availed himself of the character of the Siberian crab for hardiness, and as a great and annual bearer, and chose it as a subject for experiment.—The trees which originated in this cross bear a strong resemblance to their northern parent.

Dr. Van Mons and his Flemish cotemporaries, commenced their experiments simultaneously with Mr. Knight. They preferred to begin with the seeds of wildings as being most hardy, and most exempt from hereditary disease. It had been the practice, in selecting from seedlings of two or three years growth, with a view of obtaining new varieties, such as had few or no spines, large leaves and thick shoots. But Dr. Van Mons found such plants, particularly pear seedlings, to produce generally summer fruits of a small size and little flavor. He therefore chose thorny plants in which the spines were long, and furnished with buds to their summit, and of which the general aspect of the plant recalled to mind some good known variety. When these plants bore fruit, he sowed their seeds, and again the seeds so produced, to the fourth, fifth and sixth generation,—always selecting from his seedlings, as in the first generation, those which promised best to realize his hopes. The peach and apricot sown in this manner, did not produce excellent fruit till the third generation, the apple not till the fourth generation, and the pear not till the fifth or sixth generation. A good kind being obtained, it was increased by suckers, pieces of the root or layers, any of which modes M. Van Mons considered preferable to grafting. He remarks, that the best varieties threw up the fewest suckers. In the course of these experiments Dr. Van Mons raised 80,000 seedlings of the pear alone. In 1823, he published a catalogue of new fruits comprising about 460 varieties of the pear; most of them of excellent quality, and affording a succession for the table during the circle of the year. Many of these choice varieties were received by me in 1825 and 1827, from the Horticultural Society of London, and the fruit of some of them has been already exhibited at our horticultural shows. As these new pears are destined to contribute materially to the delicacies of our tables, I subjoin, for the benefit of amateurs, the names of a few, which are described and figured in colors, in the Pomological Magazine.

| *Names* | *In eating* | *Character* |
|---|---|---|
| Beurre Diel | Nov to Jan | First rank for table |
| Do d'Aremburgh | Jan to March | Best cultivated |
| Do Rance | Dec to May | Best late |
| Do de Capiaumont | October | Delicious |
| Duchess d'Angouleme | November | Finest of autumn |
| Easton Beurre | Apl to June | Equal to best |
| Gilogil | Mar to May | Very good |
| Napoleon | Oct & Nov | An excellent pear |
| Passe Colmar | Dec to Jan | Great favorite |
| Princess of Orange | October | Fine quality |
| Maria Louisa | Oct and Nov | Highly esteemed |
| Bonne de Malines | Dec and Jan | Superior |

Persuaded that the Flemish pears will be an important acquisition to our table fruit, I have applied through various channels, for all the good varieties which I have not already under cultivation. Among other means, I have made a request to Dr. Van Mons, through a friend at Paris, and have received assurances that my wishes shall be fulfilled.

The establishment of Horticultural Societies has contributed wonderfully to disseminate pomological information, and to facilitate intercourse and interchanges among horticultural men. I have many fruit trees growing, which were grafted in France, in Germany, & in England, with varieties which originated not only in those countries, but in Italy, Denmark, Russia, and even Asia. And I observed, in a nursery catalogue, lately received from the Island of Jersey, the names of Stevens' Genesee pear, and the Jonathan apple, two fruits which I first named three years ago, and cuttings of which I sent to Europe the year following. Cuttings of the pear were taken from the original seedling tree, in Livingston, and kindly presented to me by Mr. Edwards, of Springfield. The fruit was subsequently forwarded to me by Mr. Ruggles. It is a beautiful and excellent autumn fruit. The apple was sent to me (cuttings and fruit) by *Jonathan* Hasbrouck, Esq, of Kingston. It is an Ulster seedling, resembling in its high aromatic flavor and color, the Esopus Spitzenburgh, but with less acidity than that old favorite.

While on this subject, I am desirous of calling the attention of the fruit-loving community to the meritorious exertions of some of our own citizens to increase the luxuries of our tables.

Mr. Howland, an intelligent farmer of Still water, cultivates most of the choice fruits of our country, and has originated several new varieties. He showed me, three years ago, growing on seedling trees, six or seven excellent varieties of the plum, all from the pits of a green gage, but all differing from this parent, & other known varieties: the blossoms having been fecundated by the aid of insects and winds, with the pollen of the fine surrounding varieties. Mr. Harman, also, of Schenectady, has been successful in raising several fine new varieties of the plum, worthy of propagation.

With sentiments of respect, I am, Sir,
Your ob't serv't, J. BUEL.

*Albany, Dec. 2, 1830.*

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FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MESSRS. EDITORS—The establishing of a weekly paper in the western section of our thriving state, devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture, is a circumstance, I think, that cannot fail to meet with a cordial support from the friends of these pursuits. Already have our western farmers, in many branches of the business of *agriculture*, far outstripped those of the older settlements of the east. The rapidity with which the march of improvement has spread through this section, has excited the wonder and admiration of those, who, only thirty years since, knew it as a wilderness.—Wealth and competency abounds among us, and every section has its peculiarities, that

render the plans and operations of *each* different, while the *events*, may be similar. That there is much room for improvement, and that the subjects are of the greatest importance to our country, I think none will dispute. For myself, being an inexperienced farmer, I look upon it as the opening of a channel, through which much good is to flow. To the old and experienced, it will be a source through which they may present to the public, such facts as their long practice and experience may have taught them. Many of them having been early settlers of the country, and having had all the difficulties to encounter, that usually occur in new settlements, must have acquired a practical knowledge of the soil, climate, and other circumstances, upon which those pursuits depend, that would be of vast importance to the present operators, and to rising generations. The learned *Theorists* will no doubt present through its columns, many new and important plans for its further improvement. The Naturalist will have a source thro' which he may expose his discoveries to that class of citizens to whom they are always of the most importance. The practical farmers may exchange ideas, and present results, upon their various plans and operations one with another. The young will grow up under such a state of things, with their minds alive to the advancement of the pursuit, and will fit them for filling the sphere in which they are to act, with honor to themselves and country. I shall close this epistle by wishing success to the undertaking, and enclosing the amount of one year's subscription.

A YOUNG FARMER.

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FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Messrs. Editors—I have just returned from *treading down the snow* round my smaller fruit trees, to prevent the *meadow mice* from gnawing the bark. This operation is generally a preventive, and is most effectually performed when the snow is a little softened; but it is often unsafe to wait for a warmer air.

In digging round the trees in my fruit garden, more than a year ago, the earth was turned by the spade *inward* towards the trees, and in consequence, it was raised six or eight inches higher than the common surface of the ground. No injury to the trees has resulted from these little mounds; and I now observe that the snow on them is so *thin* as to preclude the necessity of treading it down, except in drifts near the fences. D. T.

1 *Mo.* 24, 1831.

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## ROBBING OF GARDENS & ORCHARDS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

The remarks of Mr. Dearborn, on this subject, in your last number, certainly demand very serious attention. The laws ought, in the first place, to make every taking away without leave, a misdemeanor, if not technically a theft; and in the next place, we all ought to be more severely rigid in punishing, for every little theft, for such they are, though it be only a handful of fruit. I once caught a parcel of boys stealing fruit from my garden, who told me plainly, that *taking a little fruit* was not stealing; but I soon convinced them to contrary, by confining them till their father came, who happened to be a lawyer and a Judge. It is said that our revised laws have introduced some desirable reform, in relation to petty thefts, making them misdemeanors.—If such be the fact, let us all help to make the law operative, of which there is certainly need enough. Instead of scaring young offenders, depredating upon our fruit, expose and punish every one, and they will soon find out that honesty is the best policy. It is altogether wrong to let these little pilferers go unpunished, till they become confirmed thieves, and large enough to go, as men, to the state prison! Spare no one, should be our maxim, of whatever age or condition. I should call him a bad neighbor, who would spare my son in such a case. An excellent example was set by an opulent widow lady, who discovered some boys in a plum tree, the sons of a wealthy neighbor. She confined them, sent for their father, and delivered them up to him, *for once*, with a positive assurance, that if ever caught again, or if she soon heard of their repeating the offence, any where, she would prosecute them at her own expense.

Agricola.

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FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

From the showing, as the lawyers say, of A Farmer, in your number 3, I suspect that his hot-bed, made of horse dung that had been kept under shelter, was too dry, and that this was the case with the dirt, or soil, which had been removed from it, besides being surcharged with gasses evolved by a dry heat. Probably a copious wetting, by a good rain, would have cured the evil in both cases. S.

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## SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

Messrs. Editors—Your correspondent A. B. gives many curious cases of the vegetation of seeds under circumstances, which to many persons seem utterly at variance with facts within every person's knowledge, and proceeds to ask several very pertinent questions, predicated on the facts which he relates, all of which I am ready to admit; for I have noticed the most of them for a good many years, and to my mind there is nothing in them inconsistent with the sound principles of reason or philosophy; and at once to answer his questions, and reconcile the seeming discrepancies between the facts as they appear, and our experience on the same points, it will be necessary to go back and to assert some probabilities, and assume some grounds by hypothesis, which existed antecedent to our race, or its history.

At the original creation, when the earth was void, and darkness was on the face of it, when the waters were parted from the land, and concretion and chrystalization of the earthy and metalic matter held in solution by the water, according to one theory; or according to another, when the globe from a melted globule of matter, first wheeled into its course, and took its station according to the laws of gravity and motion, and its surface began to cool, and the vapours to condense on its surface, then indeed was darkness on the face of the deep, and then in either case, the probabilities are irresistible that there was not one particle of sand, earth, or vegetable mould on its whole surface, and we find wherever it has been penetrated, that its whole frame work and nucleus is solid rock, and the probability is, that the loose earthy particles do not occupy on the whole surface an average depth of two feet, all of which are the result of attrition by the commotion of water seeking its level—earthquakes; and by decomposition by the action of air, heat and cold, and the tremendious turmoils and convulsions that the globe has been subject to by the eruption of imprisoned gasses, and heated vapour, constantly emitted from the great furnaces in the center, which even now burn with undiminished strenth in the two hundred volcanos known now to exist, and by which the whole of the elevated and mountainous ranges, were pushed from their original level, as evidently appears by the confusion and dip of their stratification,—the sudden sinking of the great cavities which are now seas,—the breaking of the barriers that confined immense reservoirs of water in elevated regions, all rushing to the lowest level,—the constant changes of the water courses, all combined, are abundantly sufficient to account for the mechanical formation of the soil.

We also have the Mosaic account of one great flood, since the formation of man, and the learned and indefatigable geologists of the present day, show by a series of facts and observations, which are not and cannot be disputed, that there has been three periods of great and general deluges. The petrifactions and organic fossil remains of the peculiar kinds imbedded in the formations of the first, do not appear in the second, having been all destroyed; they were not then in existence, and form a series of vegetable and animal races, which have not existed since; the same holds good with the second flood or deluge, but the remains of the third contain only the different species that now are found existing on the surface of the earth, all of which in the subsiding of their waters, constitute an immense power and an active agent to facilitate the operation. By all of these facts and reasonings I wish to show that in all probability soil is the result of attrition and decomposition, and is an accumulative creation, constantly going on, though in a much slower manner since the great agents have left off business, if I may so express myself, and retired to their great beds and repositories; and as a further proof, I assert that it is not a very difficult operation to take a quantity of earthy soil, and in a very short time separate it, and assign each individual particle to its parent rock, as easily as a forester would a basket of chips to its parent tree. The different classes of rocks are placed in perfectly regular and mechanical structure, the laws of which are perfectly familiar with those who study that science, one kind alternating with, and resting on its fellow, and so on with but little variation *ad infinitum*.

Now if it is admitted as probable that soil is artificial, and the concomitant, and the result of the final settling and adjustment of this great globe, according to the governing laws assigned to it by its Creator, and that they have had many and different periods of action, then it can easily be comprehended how seeds may have been deposited to any and all depths to which soil reaches. Now recurs the question how they resist for such long periods the decomposition and destruction to which all others are liable, which when planted too deep are rotted and lost. To which I answer, that heat, light, air and moisture, are imperiously necessary to cause germination, and when seeds are lost by planting, it is because they are not below the heat necessary to cause them to sprout, but not being able to get light and air soon enough, are exhausted and rot.—But place a seed below that point where the heat necessary to germination reaches, and beyond the reach of light and air, and it is inhumed in perpetual silence, sleep and torpor; even the amphibious animals, as frogs, toads, and lizzards, are very frequently found in perfect life, at great depths in the earth, and in solid rocks. Trees and shrubs are found at equal depths with their branches fresh, and in a peeling state; and the depths at which seeds with strong glazed, or coriaceous coverings, would lie and not be decomposed, might not be so great when shaded by dense forests, or covered with a strong sward, or old decayed chip manure, as in one case which A. B. cites, and in case of the *fire weeds* it may, like the stone seeds which require frost, require a great heat to burst their covering, so that moisture may have access, or they may require fire to create an alkali from the ashes of burnt vegetables, to dissolve their covering, so that the different agents may do their office. With many persons who are at a loss to account for the spontaneous appearance of vegetables on new land, Birds are supposed to be the agents who distribute the seeds; but this, except in very few cases, I conceive to be an error, as they eat the seeds for subsistence, and which furnish the aliment for them, and are undoubtedly digested, except those which are eaten for the pulp, like the cherry, currant, &c.—and the oft repeated idea that particular grounds are natural to particular seeds, or that certain plants grow without a seed, merely because the land is favorable to it, is too preposterous to need refutation. As well might a man or an elephant grow out of the earth like a mushroom; and why do not, if nature is capable of spontaneous production, and without any nat-

ural cause, some heretofore unknown and strange vegetables, constantly grow up and flourish, which is not the case.

By my hypothesis, the *rationale* is plain, easy and consistent with known laws, causes and effects, and I hope your readers will not consider it as *far-fetched* or irrational.

*Canandaigua. Jan.* 15. C. * D.

## SELECTIONS.

From the New-York Farmer.

### A Description of Trees and Shrubs, producing a succession of Flowers from spring to autumn.

By Michael Floy, V. President of the N. Y. H. Society.

[Continued from Page 26.]

I shall now select a list of hardy flowering shrubs, calculated for shrubberies, clumps, and ornamental planting. The collection will furnish a flowering succession from the early spring, unitil late in the fall. They are all to be obtained at the nurseries here, and at prices as stated above.

*Amorpha fruticosa*—Indigo shrub, with handsome bunches of purple flowers in great quantities. *Amygdalus nana*, Dwarf double flowering Almond, a very beauttful dwarf shrub, about three feet high. *Aralia spinosa*, or Angelica tree, about 10 feet high, flowers in very large bunches, and continues a long season.—*Cylisus Laburnum*, or Golden chain, a most elegant shrub, with long racemes or bunches of yellow flowers, in the greatest profusion—there are two kinds, the English, and the Scotch Laburnum. The Scotch is the largest, forming a pretty large shrub; the English kind is greener, more compact, and by some thought to be the handsomest--they ought to be in every garden. *Colycanthus floridus*, Alspice, or sweet scented shrub, a native of the Southern states; the flowers are of a very dark chocolate color, and the fragrance very much resembles ripe strawberries, easily kept where once introduced—the shrub generally grows about five feet high in gardens. *Ceanothus americanus*, Red root, or Jersey Tea tree, worth having a plant or two in the collection, as it flowers in profusion. *Cercissiliquastrum*, or Judas tree; the flowers appear very early, before the leaves come out, and make a fine appearance—as it grows rather tall, it is calculated for the back row of the shrubbery. *Colutea arborescens*, or Bladder Senna, having bunches of yellow flowers, which are succeeded by seeds in a kind of bladder, calculated for the back or centre row of shrubberies.

*Cratægus oxyacantha*, the Hawthorn. It makes a pretty appearance planted out singly in the back or center row, the flowers are very fragrant, it is sometimes called the Pride of May; the *double white, double scarlet, and single scarlet* Hawthorn, are extremely beautiful, and ought to be in every plantation. Hawthorn hedges are much used in England, where they look very handsome when kept clipped, but they do not answer so well in this country, the heat of our summers causing the leaves to fall off early, often in July; on that account they are not much used—we have several things which are better calculated for that purpose.

*Cydonia japonica*, or *Pyrus japonica*, a very beautiful scarlet flowering shrub from Japan, has not been in cultivation here for many years. It is found to be very hardy, resisting our most severe frosts; it is evergreen, flowers very early, and continues a long time. A second flowering takes place in the latter part of the summer. It is every way a desirable shrub. *Daphne Mazerium*, one of our most early flowering shrubs, often flowering in February, and very sweet scented. It is rather tender in some situations, but will stand our ordinary winters very well in a sheltered situation.

*Direa palustris*, or Leather wood, a pretty little shrub, growing very regular in shape, and has the appearance of a large tree in miniature; it is a native of our northern states, the flowers appear very early, are yellow and come out before the leaves.

*Gymnocladus canadensis*, or Kentucky Coffee Tree. The berries have a resemblance to coffee, and are said to be used for this purpose; however it is a beautiful tree, with handsome feathered leaves, and makes a fine contrast with others. It should be planted in the back or centre of the plantation, and is very hardy.

*Halesia diptera* and *Halesia tetraptera*, two winged and four winged Silver bell, or snow drop tree. They are both natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here; our most severe winters do not hurt them. The former kind flowers a month later than the latter kind, which flowers early in May. They are both elegant shrubs.

*Hibiscus syriacus, fl. pleno.* The double flowering althea frutex, of which there are several varieties, the double white, double red, and white and striped are the most showy; they commence their flowering late in July, and continue till fall, coming in at a very acceptable time. The single kinds, of which there are many varieties, are scarce worth cultivating, the double ones being raised quite as well, and are equally hardy. These are indispensable in every plantation.

*Hypericum frutescens*, Shrubby Hypericum: there are several species of this small beautiful shrub, all natives of the Southern States, but perfectly hardy here. They all flower in the greatest profusion, and continue for a long season. They should be planted in the front row.

*Kerria japonica*, or *Corchorus japonica*—yellow Japan Globe flower; although a native of Japan, like many other Japan flowers, it is perfectly hardy here. It flowers in the greatest profusion at all times, except in the very dead of winter, and will grow in almost any soil or situation.

*Kælreuteria paniculata*,—Japan bladder tree, or Kœlreterius. This is another hardy shrub from Japan. It has long racemes of flowers, succeeded by bladder like fruit, and is worthy of cultivation in every good collection.

*Ligustrum vulgare, virens.* Large European Privet, a very handsome evergreen shrub, flowering in great profusion, and succeeded by bunches of black round berries. It bears clipping well, and is therefore well calculated for hedges, or to enclose ornamental plantations. It grows quick, and is well adapted to our climate, and when planted in a hedge row, and kept clipped, it makes a beautiful hedge, and ought to be in more general use.

*Philadelphus coronaris*, or common syringo, is very ornamental, producing its sweet scented flowers early, and in abundance, and also *sweet scented Philadelphus inodorus*, and *P. grandiflorus*, Garland syringo, both natives of the southern states, but quite hardy here. The flowers are large, and they keep their flowering for several months in wreaths or garlands—it is well calculated for the centre row, and also to hide unsightly objects. It has a beautiful effect when mixed with monthly honey suckle, &c.

*Persica* or *Amygdalus persica, fl. rosea pleno*—The double flowering Peach is very beautiful in shrubberies. It sometimes bears fruit, but it is cultivated entirely for its beautiful blossoms. A few trees also of the Chinese double flowering apple, *Pyrus spectabilis*, has also a beautiful effect for the same purpose.

*Rhus cotinus*, Venetian sumach, Aaron's beard, sometimes called fringe tree, is a fine shrub, calculated for the centre of the clump or shrubbery. Its large branches of fringe remaining all summer, give it a curious and striking effect.

*Ribes Missouriensis*, or Missouri currant; there are two species of this very ornamental shrub, from Missouri, introduced by Lewis and Clarke; they are quite hardy, and flower in great profusion.

*Robinia glutinosa*, and *Robina hispida*, the former a pretty large shrub, with large bunches of flowers in great abundance, the other a smaller shrub—they are both of them worthy of a place in all large collections.

*Sorbus aucuparia*, Mountain ash, or Roan tree—This is a very beautiful shrub, of the larger size, the leaves are ornamental, the flowers and fruit which are produced in large bunches, are beautiful; the fruit remains till late in the autumn—it is a native of Europe. The Scotch moutaineers attribute to it, virtues to prevent witchcraft.

*Sorbus canadensis.* This is a native of our northern frontiers and mountains; it does not grow as large as the former, the berries are smaller and red, the former larger and of an orange color, but otherwise much resemble it.

*Spartium scoparium* and *Genista*, two or three species of Broom, with bunches of yellow flowers, in very great profusion; the *Genista* or Spanish broom has white flowers, is also very pretty, but not quite so hardy as the former.

*Symphoria racemosa*, or snow berry, sometimes called snow apple, a pretty little shrub; the bunches of wax-like white berries, which it produces during the whole summer, gives it a beautiful appearance.

*Syringa vulgaris* or common Lilac, is well known to all, and needs no comment. The white variety not quite so common—they are only fit for outside plantings, as they sucker very freely, and soon make themselves common.

*Syringa persica*, or Persian lilac, is a delicate low shrub, the flowers very abundant, and the leaves small and delicate. There are two varieties of the Persian lilac; the white flowering, and the blue or purple flowering.

*The Chinese cut leaved lilac* is very curious; the leaves are finely cut like parsley; the flowers growing in longer racemes than the former.

*Siberian*, or large Persian lilac. The bunches of flowers are very large, and continue in season a long time after the common lilac.

*Rosa*, or Roses. A pretty numerous variety of them; some reckon five or six hundred kinds. They are accounted the most beautiful of Flora's productions. Perhaps a very handsome collection might be made of about 50 of the best sorts, which, by taking said quantity, I suppose might be obtained at about 50 cents each under name; and generally a fine collection un-named at half that amount. No good garden or shrubbery can be without them.

*Tamarix gallica* or French tamarix, and the *Tamarix Germanica*, German tamarix, are two pretty shrubs, the leaves and branches are small and slender, producing quantities of beautiful flowers, and form a very striking contrast to the other parts of the shrubbery.

[To be continued.]

### THE SHAMROCK.

It would seem from an account given by the late Rev. John Brand, in his Popular Antiquities, that this plant, used as the national cognizance of Ireland, is *Trefoil*, and of the species used in husbandry commonly called clover. It is said that when St. Patrick landed near Wicklow, to convert the Irish, in the year 433, the Pagan inhabitants were ready to stone him; he requested to be heard, and endeavored to explain God to them as the Trinity in Unity, but they could not understand him, until plucking a *trefoil* from the ground, he said, "Is it not as possible for the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as for these leaves, to grow upon a single stalk." It is said this illustration produced immediate conviction in his hearers.

### TO REMOVE ICE.

To remove ice from door steps, &c. throw upon it a small quantity of salt, and the ice will directly crack and become loose, and may be easily removed with a shovel.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1831.

## NURSERIES.

Every man who plants a Nursery of fruit or ornamental trees, and tends it well, performs an act that should entitle him to the thanks of the community. A plenty of good fruit has always been considered a great blessing in every country. But few climates are so favorable as to produce valuable fruits without cultivation, and planting a nursery is the first step towards it. We have no doubt but many young men are deterred from planting nurseries, because they think they cannot sell the trees when reared. We have travelled over considerable part of the United States, but do not recollect to have seen a nursery of young fruit trees spoiled by overgrowth, or left standing too long, when they had been well reared, more particularly if they had been budded or grafted. Now if all the trees that are raised, are set into orchards or gardens, then the more nurseries the more fruit. There need be no fear of over stocking the market, even where orchards are plenty. The means for transportation are different from what they were fifty years ago, and a gentleman now thinks no more of sending two or three hundred miles for fruit trees, than he would have done twenty years since, of sending ten miles for a pound of tea or tobacco. The inquiry is, "*where can we procure the best variety, and largest trees?*" Again, others may think that in order to insure a sale of their trees, it is necessary that they should be cultivated with the most approved varieties, and they have never had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with them. In this respect, the alteration has been as great within these few years, as it has been in transportation; you have now only to send to the book-store, and get Prince's Pomological Manual, or some other author on horticulture, and you have all necessary directions. The time has arrived when scientific information is distributed through every part of our country, at a cheaper rate than in any other. We have some of the most learned men of the age, engaged in conducting magazines, and journals, and even tracts, all at such prices, as are within the reach of every farmer; and there is now no excuse for their remaining ignorant of their profession, when they have a wish to be otherwise. Now let us entreat such young farmers as are stationary, to commence the cultivation of fruit and forest trees, for be assured it will be a source of intellectual, as well as pecuniary profit. When you have your young seedling trees growing, and are wishing to procure any particular variety of fruit, which is not growing in your neighborhood, or within your knowledge, you have only to send your inquiry to any one of the agricultural papers whose columns are open for such inquiries, and you have the information sought for; or if you have young trees to sell, a communication through the same channel, is sure to bring you a purchaser. As to grafting or budding, there is not that mystery, that many of the quacks which go about the country, would make you believe---no, they are as easy as cutting a whip-stalk, or a bean-pole, and you may depend upon finding all necessary directions in the *Farmer*, for these operations, previous to the season for performing them.

## FODDERING CATTLE.

At this inclement season much of the time and attention of the farmer, is given to feeding and nursing his stock. This is an important business, and upon it depends much of the profit or loss of the year. We think if farmers would give more moist food to their stock during the winter, they would find it much to their advantage.

One reason why hay will not keep an animal as well, for the same length of time, as the grass would from which the hay was made, is the lack of moisture, little else having escaped during drying. If horses or cattle are fed with hay, and at the same time have water by them, they will drink often. When cattle are confined in stables, they can be kept with less food than when more exposed to the inclemency of the weather; and when the hay or straw with which they are fed, is cut and soaked, they require still less, than when it is fed to them dry. We know it is not common to cut hay, but it undoubtedly pays as well for the trouble as straw: the difference is, cattle and horses will eat hay much better without cutting than they will straw; but both are more convenient for after management when cut. As threshing machines are now becoming quite common, we would recommend to attach a cutting box to each, to be carried by horse power, which may be done with very little expense. With such an apparatus, stock might be fed in many cases cheaper on chopped straw & meal than they could with hay. But in whatever way stock are fed they should not be allowed to lose flesh. We know the common practice is different in most parts of the United States.

We look to England for instruction derived from experience, in many things appertaining to agriculture, but we cannot find a precedent with them for this practice; and surely they are allowed to be the most systematic and economical graziers in the world. They hold it to be bad economy to allow stock to lose flesh after they have once gained it, and there is not that *crow inviting appearance* with their herds that is to be seen with us, during the months of April and May. It is true local circumstances are always to be taken into consideration with regard to farming, and therefore what would be profitable in one place, might not be in another.

We believe it is cheaper in this section, when cattle are in flesh, to keep them so, than to allow them to become very lean and re-flesh them again. Allowing that it requires a given quantity of food to produce a pound of flesh upon an animal when full fed, and that half that quantity might be fed to him in a spare manner, and during a time that would occasion the loss of one pound, to replace which, the first given quantity would be again required; then it would appear, that the first pound of flesh cost only two fifths as much as the last pound, allowing other things equal. This would make a material difference in the price of an animal, whether we sold him for two dollars per cwt. or for five! If farmers would spend a few of their winter evenings in solving the following problem, it might be useful to them. PROB: *How can a Horse, an Ox, or a Cow, be kept cheapest through the winter?*

## ON CHANGING SEEDS.

We do not know of a more common error, than the practice of changing seeds, when farmers do not wish to change variety, or of changing animals, when the breed is the same, believing that the transferring of seeds or stock, often from one farm to another, is of importance to the growth of individuals of the animal or vegetable kingdom. When we hear farmers say "I have had my corn, or my potatoes so long that they are *run out*," or that "their flocks have been so long upon their farms, that they are much degenerated," then we think they are proclaiming their own disgrace, and are virtually saying that they are not fit to superintend their own flocks; that they neglect them so that they ruin them; that they are too lazy to gather their seed corn as they ought, and wish others to do it for them. To such men we think the proverb of Solomon will apply; "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep, so shall thy poverty come as one that travaileth, and thy want as an armed man." The fact has been long established, that by a course of breeding denominated "in and in;" that is, by breeding from the best animals, and rejecting the poorest, a flock may be greatly improved, and in this manner, some of the finest breeds of England have been produced,—the same rule will apply to corn. Now if by careful attention to the rules of breeding from the best stock, a progressive improvement is made, and this improvement is denominated breeding "in and in," then when farmers sell off their best stock and breed from the poorest, the course with the same propriety, may be called breeding *out and out*.

Yet so it is, the Butcher wishes to purchase some fat sheep, (and the best sheep are the most disposed to fatten) and the farmer allows him to go and select from his flock such as he chooses, leaving the refuse for him to breed from, upon the *out and out* system. His fields of corn ripen and are gathered, the best sold, and from the poorest selects his seed, some of which fails, but it is all said to be owing to having been on the farm so long. His potatoes are dug and put in the cellar, the largest are picked up by the boys to feed to the pigs; the women look for the largest and best kinds to boil, and by planting time none remain but the refuse of the crop: these are planted, and because they do not produce a fine crop, as to kind and quantity, it is said they are *run out*, and the term is very proper, since they were raised upon the true *out and out* system. If the farmers will select such of their sheep at shearing time, as they find do not produce good wool, are getting old, or have other bad points about them, and put them by themselves for sale, and reserve those of good points only to breed from, they will soon find the advantage of the "in and in" system. So with the potatoes, let the choicest be selected for seed, keeping the several kinds separate: let these be planted in good soil and well tended, and we venture to say that the second crop will convince the man that his potatoes are not *run out*.

*Great fall of snow*—During the night of the 31st, we had a fall of snow to the depth of 11 inches, and an addition on the 1st of two inches more, making in the fields about 20 inches.

### GRAPES.

As the preference of American over foreign grapes, is now completely settled as to vine yards, we would make the following suggestions, to be attended to during the winter, or early in the spring:

As it is reasonable to conclude that those grapes which we find growing in a wild state, through the country, are well adapted to the climate, we would recommend to those persons who feel an interest in the cultivation, to look out such vines as are in their neighbourhood, which are good bearers, (and this information can generally be obtained from the boys, who are better acquainted with them than men) and prune them; also cut away such bushes as shade them, giving them an opportunity to show their qualities the present year; this will make a saving of two years over moving the vines to the garden. The prospect is, that the grape known through the northern states as the *summer grape*, or the *Vitis intermedia* of the botanists, being an intermediate grape between the large fox, and the small frost grape, will prove one of our most valuable varieties for wine, and as every attempt to select by fair experiment the best vines of the woods, is doing our country great service, we hope it will not be neglected, and that each Horticulturist will come to the conclusion, that he will put at least a couple of vines in training the present year; it will not be attended with any cost, and may be a source of much profit to those who succeed in finding a good variety.

### INARCHING OR GRAFTING BY APPROACH.

Ladies who are fond of Green house plants, will find a very convenient method of propagating and multiplying them, by the process of in-arching, which may be performed at any time of the year when the plant is making new leaves, and what is its greatest recommendation, it is easily executed, and without the possibility of failure, and is the common method by which certain kinds, as the Camelia Japonica, Orange, Lemon, &c. are propagated. The peach is readily grafted in this manner, which is extremely uncertain by any other method. Plants which have bad shaped and unsightly tops, or branches, may be in-arched on themselves, and made to interlace and support each other. Trees and shrubs, with open spaces, and ill shaped chasms may have some of the upper or lower limbs brought in, and made to fill up the naked spots. It is necessary to observe, that two of congenial tempers and constitutions, or rather of the same botanical species, should be used, as in other grafting, the same tree or plant will always in-arch on itself.

It is necessary, if the plants are in pots, to bring them so nigh together, as that the branches will touch, or if a potted plant is to be united to a tree, it must be raised to the desired situation, by means of a post, or platform; after the branches are brought together, carefully mark where they touch, then cut off the one on which you intend to graft, in the shape of a wedge, with a sharp knife, and cut a corresponding slit or tongue into the other about two thirds of the thickness of the branch, and cut away the substance until the wedge fits into the place: or, cut a tongue in both, & let them reciprocally enter into each branch, in which case, neither of the branches are cut off till they are united, or you may only scarify them by taking off the bark and a little wood, till they nicely fit, and in various other ways, of which some French authors enumerate more than thirty, many of which will suggest themselves to any ingenious operator. As soon as the joinings are completed, quickly and firmly tie them with bass matting, woolen yarn, or cotton candle wick, and cover the space with clay or any kind of adhesive wax, as grafting composition, or Burgundy pitch, to exclude the air. If the plant is in rapid growth, loosen the tyings in about a fortnight, or otherwise in four weeks, and again tie them, and not finally remove them under about two months.—In some of the most difficult and expensive foreign varieties, a longer time sometimes is necessary, which is easily known by examination. Persons who would wish to perfect themselves, and get the knack of doing it, may in summer try it on the limbs of any tree or shrub. After the joinings have taken, detach them, by cutting asunder and trimming off smoothly, and waxing the end.

### GRAFTING WAX.

The following manner of compounding wax for grafting, or covering wounds on trees, we have found the best of the many recommended by the books:

Take of rosin one part, of tallow two parts, and of bees-wax three parts, melt them, and when they are perfectly incorporated, set by for use. When it is intended for grafting, budding, or in-arching the most convenient way of using it, is to saturate some broad tape, or pieces of thin linen, or cotton cloth, cut into slips; these may be rolled up like rolls of webbing, and dipt in the melted wax, where they will absorb a sufficient quantity to render them impervious to air and moisture; the cloth serves as strings, as well as to secure the wound from air. When wax is wanted entirely for covering wounds after trimming, or where trees have received injury, there should be a greater proportion of rosin, or the bees-wax may be omitted altogether; and the best manner of applying it is when warm, with a brush. Some have made use of tar, in which brick dust, lime, or chalk have been mixed in such quantity as to prevent its running off when applied. The only object of using this upon wounds, is to exclude air and moisture, thereby preventing decay.

### GUINEA GRASS.

In the first vol. of the Ploughboy, page 154, we find a very flattering account of the success of the cultivation of this grass near Natchez. It is also figured in the Enc. Agr. page 195. In speaking of the productions of the Island of Jamaica, the author says, "the Guinea Grass (*Panicum polygonum*) is next in importance to the sugar cane, as the grazing and breeding farms, are chiefly supported by it.—Hence arises the plenty of horned cattle, both for the butcher, and planter, which is such that few markets in Europe furnish beef of better quality, and at a cheaper rate, than that of Jamaica. Mutton, also, is cheap and good The seeds of the Guinea grass, were brought from the coast of Guinea, as food for some birds, which were presented to Ellis, Chief Justice of the Island." From certificates forwarded by Dr. Brown, to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, it appears that eight horses were kept during the growing season upon the grass cut from one quarter of an acre.—This is an annual grass, of coarse but rapid growth, and requires cutting often. As we are not aware that this grass has been cultivated in the northern states, we would thank any gentleman, who is acquainted with the cultivation of it, to forward an account of the manner of cultivating it, and whether it is calculated for a northern climate, and what particular advantages there would be derived from the introduction of it into our northern states, as a substitute for the common grasses.

### VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY—NO 3.

Having traced the functions of vegetables through the different parts of the flower, to the formation of the seed, or the rudiments of the young plant, we will attempt to give some of the leading principles of *germination*, by which is to be understood that part of vegetable economy by which the embryo is elicited from its albuminous deposit, and assumes the appearance of a young plant. This appears to be the connecting link between the old and new plants, or rather *germination* may be considered the first principle of the new one, after being disconnected from the parent stock. The seed when separated from the old stock, and carefully dried, possesses a principle of vitality which may be dormant under certain circumstances for ages, and then be called into life. Three things seem necessary to the healthy germination of seeds; that they should be excluded from the *light*. and furnished with suitable proportions of *heat* and *moisture*.—When seeds are placed in favorable situations as to the above requisites, the farinaceous part of the seed absorbs moisture, and the radical, or root of the young plant is elongated, and perforates the tegument, or skin of the seed, shortly after which, the seed swells & bursts the tegument, & the plumule or top of the young plant makes its appearance from between the cotyledons, (as in the bean) which afterwards become green and perform the functions of common leaves; they also decrease in size, showing that a part of the concrete albuminous matter they contain, is carried off for the support of the young plant before roots and regular leaves have attained sufficient strength to provide for themselves.

The phenomena of the invariable disposition of the roots to descend, and the plumule to ascend, has never been satisfactorily explained. Perhaps it is a safe conclusion that plants receive in water, charged with various solutions at the roots, all of which are heavier than atmospheric air, and as the roots are elongated by constant injection, and ejection, of this moisture, which in its motion carries some of the albuminous matter, or elaborated juice, to the orifice of the tubes of the root, where it is deposited, and that previous to its complete organization, it takes the perpendicular direction from its specific gravity. That on the other hand the leaves receive in hydrogen, which is lighter than atmospheric air, and of course as this food would by the same rule,

extend the plumule upwards, as the food of the roots does them downwards; but until further investigations, these conjectures are not to be taken as facts.

It is well ascertained that water charged with different substances constitutes a great proportion of the food of plants, taken in by the roots, and that this is conveyed through the sap-wood to the leaves, where it undergoes a process termed elaboration, after which it returns by a different set of vessels, forming the inner surface of the bark.

The nature of the sap in its descent by the bark, seems entirely changed, and most of it is secreted, or becomes fixed, forming the young layer of wood. By what power the sap is raised from the ground to the tops of trees, has never yet been agreed upon by philosophers; neither can the process of elaboration, which seems to be confined principally to the leaves, be clearly comprehended; but there is an acknowledged similarity between the circulation of blood in animals, and the circulation of sap in vegetables; and when physicians, by the aid of science, can clearly explain the first, perhaps phytologists will be able to explain the latter.

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### TERMINOLOGY.

*Albumen*—The farinaceous, or fleshy part of seeds. This appears like a thin glare fluid in imperfect seeds, but becomes hard as they ripen.

*Awn*—A stiff slender process, proceeding from the chaff, beard-like, as in wheat.

*Axil*—A term corresponding with arm-pit.

*Barb*—Armed with teeth pointing backward.

*Blooming*—The time when the flowers are perfect.

*Bract*—The leaf near the flower.

*Caducous*—The part of a plant which falls off.

*Cell*—In botany means the place where the seed are lodged.

*Cleft*—Split down. It is applied to one kind of grafting.

*Convolute*—Rolled into a cylinder.

*Corcle*—The embryo of the new plant.

*Cordate*—Heart-form.

*Corymb*—Flowers umbel-like.

*Cruciform*—Flowers with four leaves or petals forming a cross.

*Cyme*—Flowers growing in umbels, yet with stalks diverging from the centre one as in the common elder.

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To Correspondents—Since the space allotted to communications was filled, we have received several, which will be published in our next. Among the number, are the following—O. W.—H. G. S. of Lansingburgh—D. T. of Cayuga—S. Clark—Economist—W. G. —A Subscriber—&c.

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### A BRUTE.

A late Boston paper gives an account of a young man who had been arrested and examined before the police court on a charge of beating and assaulting his wife. The physician who was called in attendance upon the woman, testified that she would not, in all probability, survive. It appears that the husband beat her thus brutally because she refused to attend a *sleigh ride* with him.

From the Ploughboy, vol. 1.

### GEOLOGY APPLIED TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. NO. 2.

In a preceding number of the Plough Boy, I attempted to give a brief view of the application of Geology to Agriculture. I confined myself chiefly to the formation of the earthy part of soils from the disintegration or pulverization of rocks. I will now point your readers to the causes of this crumbling down of rocks, and give a few examples to prove that this operation of nature goes on with considerable rapidity in some districts.

The principal disintegrating agents are water and change of temperature. In all rocks we find natural cleavages. Rains and melting snows fill these cleavages with water; which, on freezing, extends its volume, & thereby subdivides the mass of rock into small portions. More surface being thereafter presented to the same action of the same agents, these small portions are still further subdivided, until a fine arable soil is formed.

There is a great difference in rocks in their adaptation to the action of these agents. A rock of granular quartz, for example, has but very imperfect natural cleavages. Consequently but little water can gain admittance. Besides, the hardness of the rock will long resist the expansive force of the freezing water. Whereas the common argillaceous slate contains an immense number of fissures or cleavages, and the texture is soft and yielding. Consequently soils are formed with great rapidity in slaty districts. As facts are preferable to any thing, however plausible, I will refer your readers to a few examples. Such examples must necessarily be local: your readers will therefore excuse me for referring them to a locality where I am perfectly familiar with the facts.

That part of the town of Chatham, in Columbia county, called the parish of New-Concord, has argillaceous slate for its basis rock.—In this parish there are many fields traversed by ridges of slate rock, which were not covered with sufficient soil for cultivation, a few years ago, but are now ploughed and cultivated like other parts of the fields. That those, who are curious to witness the most conclusive evidence of the rapid formation of soils from the disintegration of rocks, may not be subject to the labour of much inquiry or research, I will point them to a distinct locality. On the farm, now owned by Judge Patterson, and formerly by Capt. Abel Eaton, on the Union turnpike road, about fifteen miles from the city of Hudson, is the locality to which I allude. The highest ridge in a field on the east side of the road, being about one hundred and twenty rods northeasterly from the dwelling-house, was one entire bare slate rock, about thirty years ago. This fact I well remember: bnt I will refer the reader to Mr. Hozea Birge, who still resides near the place for a confirmation of the fact. Now most of this same ridge is good arable land. That the present coat of soil could not have washed down from the hills above, is evident from the position of the ridge. For the ground between the ridge and the hill above, is much the lowest. Consequently the earthy soil covering this ridge of rock must have been wholly formed by the disintegration of the rock within thirty years.

May we not safely infer, that the earthy part of soils is perpetually undergoing changes in respect to quality and depth, in some districts of country? For example, the rock overlaying the slate in the before mentioned parish, was graywacke. This is evident, not only from a consideration of the geological series of rocks, but from the fact, that some of the highest hills are still capped with graywacke. As graywacke is chiefly composed of grains of quartz, cemented together by a little alumine, soils formed of this rock must be too sandy & loose. May we not therefore presume, that many hundred years ago, the soil of that parish was more loose and sandy than at present, and consequently less productive? But since the graywacke rock has chiefly passed away, and perhaps mostly gone down the Hudson to form the islands and shoals at its mouth; and since the slate rock has become exposed to the disintegrating agents, and commenced the operation of adding its substance to the graywacke soil, the earthy soil of this district is greatly improved.

In the eastern parts of Columbia county the slate rock has passed away and left the granular limestone, which is the next structure beneath it, bare. Near what is called Canaan corner, is a manifest locality. Consequently, the disintegrating agents have commenced their attack upon it, and will greatly improve the neighbouring soil, by the addition of carbonate of lime. In the western part of the same county, the upper, or secondary stratum of limestone still remains above the graywacke. Consequently the soil is daily improved in that district by the mouldering down of that rock. A.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### U. S. SENATOR.

On Tuesday last the two houses of the legislature proceeded according to previous resolution to the nomination of a U. S. Senator in the place of the Hon. Nathan Sanford.

The vote in the Assembly stood as follows, for Wm. L. Marcy 86, for Samuel Works of Monroe 27, and in the Senate for Wm. L. Marcy 20, and for S. Works 5. The Senate and Assembly then convened in the Assembly chamber, and their nominations agreeing Wm. L. Marcy was declared by the President of the Senate, duly elected.

### TREASURER.

Abraham Keyser was duly appointed Treasurer.

### JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Samuel Nelson, Judge of the 6th Circuit, was nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State on Tuesday last, in the place of Judge Marcy, resigned.

### SPECIAL CIRCUIT.

The present legislature have passed a law directing a Special Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer and jail delivery to be held in the county of Niagra, commencing on the 3d Monday of February inst and to be continued by adjournment to such times as said courts may direct; and the Circuit Court of Oyer and terminer may be held and continued by farther adjournment, as often as the said court shall see fit

The Circuit Judge of that Circuit is empowered to direct such additional number of petit jurors to be drawn as he may think proper.

The Courts are to be held by one of the justices of the Supreme Court, who is to be allowed the sum of $5 per day for all the time he shall be engaged in going to and returning, and holding such Courts together with his expenses, payable out of the treasury of the state.

No grand jury is to be summoned to attend the Courts authorized by this act.

All persons bound by recognizance or otherwise to appear at any Circuit Court or Oyer and terminer for the county of Niagra shall be bound to appear at the Courts authorized by this act, and the law authorizing these courts takes effect immediately on the passage thereof.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

It is now more than 30 days since there has been a foreign arrival at New York. The last Liverpool dates were to 9th of Dec. The Journal of Commerce of the 29th Jan., observes that on the 29th of January, 1830, the ship Hannibal arrived from London, bringing papers to the 1st January. The public

anxiety to gain intelligence from Europe is again becoming intense. That quarter of the globe at the last dates presented an interesting scene of action, and the times seemed rife with coming events of no ordinary importance, and the lapse of time since the last arrivals has not failed to increase the interest

Arrivals are daily expected, and it cannot be long ere we shall be greeted with intelligence that in all probability will afford a pretty certain indication of the political features of Europe for the coming year. The last dates were the harbingers of peace—the next may be the messengers of wide spread and devastating war.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

The holders of flour and grain are looking with anxiety for English advices and the markets in consequence continue stationary and quiet, and will probably remain so until foreign arrivals.

The money market is abundant, and loans have recently been made at five per cent. on mortgage securities.

SEAMAN'S BANK OF SAVINGS.

By the report of the board of Trustees of this Institution in New York, it appears that it went into operation on the 11th May, 1829 and that since that time up to the 31st December, 1830, there had been deposited the amount of $62,719 45 The depositors are all persons engaged in seafaring pursuits, and the strongest hopes are entertained that when it shall become generally known that there is such a place of deposit, the habit of saving will prevail to considerable extent among that class of people peculiarly distinguished for their prodigality while "in port." The amount of interest received is $1,702 38.

HARVARD PHI BETA KAPPA.

The following appointments have been made for the next anniversary performance of this Society: James T. Austin Esq Orator; Rev. John Pierpoint, Poet; and the Rev. Theodore Edson, Chaplain.

RHINOCEROS

The Rhinoceros which was imported from Bengal last Spring, has been sold at auction in Philadelphia for $4,100.

FIRE.

The Woollen Manufacturing establishment of Joshua Clapp, South Leicester, Mass. has been destroyed by fire Loss $10,000.

WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

The following article from the Lexington (Ky.)Gazette, shows that the Kentuckians are up to telling *big lies* as well as whipping wild cats, &c. Last summer a story went the round of all the newspapers of that state, of a *snake* so large that it devoured Oxen, Horses and other domestic animals, and to add to the terrific qualifications of his snake ship his roarings had been heared the distance of several miles. That story was exceedingly foolish, this is still more so. While the Kentuckians stick to their steam boats, wild cats, big waggons, and other kindred wonders, they are very much at home, and their associations very proper; but such stories as this of the modern Poliphemus, and snakes exceeding the Boa Constrictors of Asia and Africa, are too exaggerated to be interesting:

Mr. Trotter.—Five or six days since, my business called me to Danville, and thence to Harrodsburgh. Whilst descending the cliff on the north side of the Kentucky river, I very unexpectedly encountered a being whose strangeness of visage inspired me with the most horrible sensations. When I first saw him, he was lying upon the ground, his tail tied to the limb of a tree, about twenty yards distant, I would judge it to be thirty yards in length and about the size of a bed cord. The tramping of my horse's feet startled him, and he bounded to the tree, climing up his tail, which, as before stated, was tied to a limb.—Recovering somewhat from my confusion, I advanced nearer the tree, where I immediately surveyed his whole appearance. His head was of the usual dimensions, and his hair was long and flowing, reaching nearly to his waist. His eye (he had but one, in the centre of his forehead) was almost white, and near the size of a silver dollar. His body was covered with hair and feathers, and his feet resembled those of the bear. He skipped with the greatest facility from limb to limb, and muttered some unintelligible words in a harsh tone. Whilst he was intent on gazing at me, I rode round the tree about four times, his head turning each time with me. When I stopped, his head was still for a moment, when it wheeled with the velocity of a top until it resumed its former position. Seeing him about to descend by means of his tail, I put spurs to my horse and reached the ferry, greatly terrified and nearly out of breath.

The above statement is sent you at the request of my neighbors, who will certify to my good character, having resided amongst them for nineteen years.

PATRICK C FLOURNOY.

Jessamine co. Ky. Jan. 3, 1831.

LORD BYRON.

The following interesting remarks on this Prince of Poets are from a review of Moore's Life of Byron, in the N. Y. American.

Misfortune stamped him for her own at his birth; and with no equivocal sign. A termigant and a libertine were his cradle watchers. He had no "monitors of his young years" His youth was blasted in its spring; and (true indeed like many who have built themselves monuments in the bosoms of men) he who could move all hearts with sympathy, was unable to touch the one of his choice with love. He lived,

—— "as lives a withered bough,
Blossomless, leafless and alone."

He died,—he, the man upon whom the eyes of the world were fixed with admiration, if not with favor, died in a cheerless barrack room, without a friend or a relative to minister to him: his last moments disturbed by the clamors of a mutinous soldiery, and his eyes closed by a menial. Nay more, his very remains cannot escape contumely His ashes are excluded from a public cemetry by his countrymen; and there are those found in the land which he delighted to honor, who would brand his name with infamy! If such are the penalties of frailty and indiscretion, what ignominy is reserved for actual crime?

HORRIBLE REPORT.

A St. Thomas paper of Dec. 28th, says—We have to notice a horrible report which has been going about town for the last two days, but to which there seems no clue can be found. It is said that a vessel has been fallen in with near St. Domingo, with a great number of murdered persons on board. It is supposed that this vessel is the one which was bearing the equestrian corps of Mr. Handy (who was here last year) to St. Domingo. It is said that the company had made a great deal of money in their tour through the Islands, which circumstance lends an air of probability to the report, as this alone might have induced the piracy.—*N. Y. Eve. Journal.*

## ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Feb. 5, 1831.

☞ The quantity, quality, and prices of wheat, have been well sustained the week past.

The quantity of ashes has not been great, but the prices fair, and buyers seem anxious.

The quantity of snow has been such as to give us fine sleighing, and the bustle of business in our village, has given the strongest proofs of the prosperity of this section of the country.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes per 2240 lbs | | Mink | 12a31 |
| Pot | $91a92 50 | Raccoon | 18a31 |
| Pearl | 100a102 50 | Martin | 25a62 |
| Apples per bushel | 25a44 | Fisher | 37a50 |
| Do dried | 75 | Wild Cat | 18a25 |
| Bristles, comb'd per lb | 20a31 | Gray Fox | 18a25 |
| Beeswax do | 18a20 | Grass Seed per bush | 62 |
| Butter do | 10a12 | Hops per lb | 12a15 |
| Beef—Mess per bbl | $8a9 | Honey do | 09 |
| Do prime do | 5a7 | Lard do | 06a07 |
| Do fresh per lb | 02a03 | Mutton do | 02a03 |
| Barley per bushel | 38a44 | Mustard Seed per bush | $4 |
| Beans do | 50a62 | Oats per bush | 25 |
| Candles, mould per lb | 9 cts | Old Pewter, Brass and Copper per lb | 14 |
| Do dipped do | 8 " | Peaches, dry'd bush | 100a200 |
| Do sperm do | 28 " | Pork, mess per bbl | $12a13 |
| Corn per bushel | 44a50 | Do prime | 8a9 |
| Cheese per lb | 04a05 | Do fresh per lb | 03a04 |
| Clover Seed per bush | $4 50 | Quills per 100 | 25a30 |
| Flour per bbl | 5 50 | Rye per bush | 50 |
| Flax per lb | 07a08 | Rags per lb | 03a04 |
| Flax Seed per bush | 78a87 | Salt per bbl | $1 75 |
| Feathers per lb | 31a37 | Tallow per lb | 06a07 |
| Furs—Otter | 100a400 | Wheat per bush | 106a112 |
| Fox, red | 50a75 | Buckwheat flour, cwt. | $1 75 |
| Fox, cross | 100a200 | | |

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

*for the week ending Jan. 29, 1831.*

| Days | Ther morn | Ther even | Baromet'r morn | Baromet'r even | Winds morn | Winds even | Weather clear | Weather clo'dy | Weather rainy | Weather high winds | Observa'ns |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 12 | 12 | 29,35 | 29.42 | *n w* | *w* | | 1 | | 1 | 1 2in.snow |
| 24 | 20 | 12 | 29,35 | 29,30 | *w* | *n w* | 1 | | | | |
| 25 | 18 | 15 | 29,20 | 29,15 | *w* | *w* | | 1 | | 1 | 1-2in.snow |
| 26 | 22 | 20 | 29,16 | 29,20 | *w* | *w* | | 1 | | 1 | |
| 27 | 30 | 22 | 29,25 | 29,50 | *w* | *n* | | 1 | | 1 | 1 in'h snow |
| 28 | 30 | 25 | 29,65 | 29,60 | *w* | *w* | 1 | | | | |
| 29 | 26 | 18 | 29,52 | 29,46 | *n* | *n e* | 1 | | | | |

☞ *The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give the nearest mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.*

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

*Corrected Weekly for the Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

BY C. W DUNDAS.

NEW-YORK.

All banks in this state, *par*, except the following

*Broken Banks.* Washington & Warren, Barker's Exchange, Franklin Bank, Middle Dist., Columbia, Greene County, Marble Manuf. Co., Plattsburgh, and Niagara.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Al banks in this state, *par*, except the following

*Broken Banks.* Farmers' b'nk of Belchertown, Sutton, Berkshire, Essex and Brighton banks.

VERMONT.

All banks in this state, *par.*

RHODE-ISLAND.

All banks in this state, *par*, except the following

*Broken Banks* Farmers' Exchange, and Farmers' & Mechanics' banks.

CONNECTICUT.

All banks in this state, *par*, except the fellowing

*Broken Banks.* Eagle, Eagle pay'ble at Union bank New-York, Derby, and Derby payable at Fulton bank New-York.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

All banks in this state, *par.*

MAINE.

All banks in this state, *par.* except the following

*Broken Banks.* Castine, Wiscasset, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec, and Passamaquoddy banks.

NEW-JERSEY.

State b'nk, & Trenton Banking Company, *par*

All other banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following

*Broken Banks.* Salem & Phil. Manuf. Co., Monmouth, Hoboken and Grazing Co., N. Jersey Manuf & Banking Co. at Hoboken, State Bank at Trenton, Protection and Lombard, and Jersey City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Banks, *par.*

All other banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following

*Broken Banks.* Farmers' & Mechanics' at N. Sa., Centre, Huntington, Meadville, Marietta, Juniata, Greencastle, Bedford, Beaver, Washington, Uniontown, Agricultural, Sil. Lake, Westmoreland at Greenburgh, New-Hope Bridge Co. new emission, and Brownvile banks.

OHIO.

All banks, 4 *to* 6 *per cent*,

MICHIGAN.

All banks, 2 *per cent*, except the following

*Broken Banks.* Monroe, and Detroit.

CANADA.

All banks, 2 *to* 3 *per cent*, except the Upper Cana. at Kingston, and Unchartered banks.

☞ *The above table when speaking of foreign Bills, refers to those of $5, and over, as none of a less denomination are receivable.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American.

### THE ORPHAN GIRL.

I have no mother!—for she died
When I was very young;
But her memory, still, around my heart,
Like morning mists has hung.

They tell me of an angel form,
That watched me while I slept,
And of a soft and gentle hand
That wiped the tears I wept;—

And that same hand that held my own,
When I began to walk,
And the joy that sparkled in her eyes
When first I tried to talk—

For they say the mother's heart is pleased
When infant charms expand—
I wonder if she thinks of me,
In that bright, happy land;

For I know she is in heaven, now—
That holy place of rest—
For she was always good to me,
And the good alone are blest.

I remember, too, when I was ill,
She kiss'd my burning brow,
And the tear that fell upon my cheek—
I think I feel it now.

And I have still some little books
She learn'd me how to spell;
And the chiding, or the kiss she gave,
I still remember well.

And then she used to kneel with me,
And teach me how to pray,
And raise my little hands to heaven,
And tell me what to say.

Oh, mother! mother! in my heart
Thy image still shall be,
And I will hope in heaven at last
That I may meet with thee.

*January* 26. T. K. S.

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From the Albany Daily Advertiser

The unhappy husband looked out of the window and his eye wandered through the deep shadows of night. All was still, even in the populous street in which was his own wretched abode. As he drank in the universal air, it seemed to revive him. He called his wife from the wretched pallet where she was reclining, and she came to him with tottering steps. He clasped her hand, drew her to the open window, and they looked out together on the night. After a pause of bitter agony, he addressed her.

Four years have past away
While we have lingered here,
When has a single day
Escap'd without a tear?

Look out, love, on the night!
Its freshness let us share:
Better to wait the light,
Than seek our couch of care.

How strange has been our lot!
When shall we find our repose?
All, all were soon forgot;
But the remembrance of *thy* woes!

By the lamp's painful glare
In vain Iv'e toil'd for bread,
I'd grapple with despair
To raise thy drooping head!

Would that another fate,
A happier had been thine,
The humblest peasant's state,
Were paradise to mine!

But do thy lips reprove?
O angel, as thou art,
The rain drops of thy love
*Fall on a broken heart.*

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ALABAMA.

The free population of this state amounts to 199,221—The slave population amounts to 112,625.

WINTER! WINTER!!

"Old Winter is here again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to white and to black,
And whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold countree!"

And old winter is indeed here again! Mother Earth has assumed her robe of spotless white, and her sons and daughters are up and active, partaking of or preparing for the "joys of the sleigh." We love to hear the merry jingle of the bells as they pass our window, and mark the flush of joy, the living glow of animation, which lights up the countenances of those who are thus smoothly and fleetly gliding along the high road of enjoyment.

Winter is indeed a season for enjoyment, and comes laden with many blessings. Who amongst us has not felt that it is a period when the heart throbs with unwonted pleasure, and the bosom expands with the kindliest emotions—that notwithstanding the glory of the summer has departed—though the rich verdure has left the fields, and the gay flowers bloom no longer in the valley and by the hill side—though the murmur of the stream is hushed and the tuneful warblings of the birds are silent—in short, though the sceptre of the Frost King has been stretched abroad, chilling every object over which it has been extended—who has not realized that the season is attended by a thousand joys, a thousand peculiar gratifications which come upon the heart quietly and stealthily, and beguile it into happiness!

"He recks not of the world without,
Who feels he bears a world within."

To the Farmer, Winter is emphatically the season of happiness. Possessing within the limits of his plantation all that is essential for his comfort and convenience, when the labors of the day are over, he can seat himself by the cheerful fire which blazes on his hearth, and whilst his wife and daughters ply the needle or the wheel, he can calmly listen to the rough blasts of wintry wind, as it fitfully rushes by his dwelling. As sources of enjoyment, his books are not neglected—The stores of intellectual knowledge are unlocked, and the fire of genius and the wisdom of experience are called up; and whilst the jocund laugh and harmless jest goes round, emotions of gratitude to the Giver of all good fills every heart, and every tongue is eloquent with joy.

But there are those to whom winter comes arrayed in terrors—those who, grasped by the cold hand of penury,

"——shrink from the bitter blast,
Still hover o'er their pigmy fire,
And fear it will not last."

To them Winter comes not a messenger of joy, for the "cruise of oil" has failed—the LAST crust has been eaten—and the LAST faggot now sheds forth a feeble ray of warmth to cheer and animate their frames. Childhood and innocence—age and decrepitude—the bowed down frame of manhood, and woman's fragile form, alike are suffering beneath the reverses of fortune and the pressure of want—and oh? how little of the overflowing abundance of those around them, would it require, to rob the season of its terrors, and cause the hearts of the widow and the orphan to rejoice and be glad "with exceeding great joy."

"*The poor have ye always with you,*" said the Saviour of men, and his followers cannot better bring their conduct into an accordance with that of their Divine Master, than by following the bright examples of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, which he has left behind him in his word. Like "bread cast upon the waters," these holy alms will return after many days. And they who can thus contemplate the appearance of meritorious actions and can feel the consciousness, that their hands relieve the distress of the poor, and soothe the sufferings of the unfortunate, are laying up for themselves sources of enjoyment which will cast beams of sunshine over their darkest hours, and gild their passage onward to that period when they shall be called to their reward, and

"One unbounded Spring encircles all."

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HUMAN COMBUSTION.

We extract the following singular case of spontaneous combustion from the Archives Gen de Medecine:—A gentleman of a robust healthy constitution, and temperate habits, 24 years of age, extinguished with his hands the burning clothes of his brother, who had accidentally set fire to them with sulphur, and was immediately afterwards attacked with acute pains in both hands. A woman who came to his succor observed that both hands were surrounded by a blue flame. This at first was supposed to be occasioned by the sulphur adhering to them, and an attempt was made to extinguish the flame with cold water, but without effect. The gentleman ran down stairs to a cutler's shop, and plunged his hands into a quantity of mud: from this he derived very little relief. After suffering in this manner much torture for half an hour, he ran to the house of Dr. R. de Bras, by whom the case is related. On the way, both himself and the woman who accompanied him, observed distinctly the blue flame surrounding the hands. The physician met him at the door, and observed the hands to be red, swelled, and exhaling a kind of smoke or vapor. He directed his patient to plunge his hands into a well, and to keep them there until he experienced relief; on his doing so the pain abated and the flame ceased; but he had not gone more than 150 paces homeward, when it re-appeared. On reaching his dwelling he immediately immersed his hands in a bucket of water, which as it got rapidly heated he had repeatedly renewed. As often as he took them out of the water, he remarked a sort of unctuous matter flow along his fingers, and the blue flame re-appeared. The latter was not however, visible except in a situation where the light of candle was shaded. A gentleman who remained in the room with him, saw the blue flame several times in the course of the night; towards day break only sparks were visible. During the following day the pain was severe, and large vesifications, filled with a reddish serum, had formed on the fingers, indeed the cuticle was entirely removed, and the cutis greyish and corroded. The vesifications being opened, cerate was applied to the denuded surfaces, and the whole covered with poultices. The inflammation which followed was moderate, the suppuration healthy, and in six weeks the ulcers caused by the burning were healed; but the cicatrices were distinct, and several of the nails dropped off.

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MANY SWINE.

A late Cincinnati paper calculates that there will be slaughtered in that city during the present year more than one hundred thousand hogs.